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 Derwent World Patents Index  
 IBM Technical Disclosure Bulletins

**Term:**

L13 not l11

**Display:**

10

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**Starting with Number**

1

**Generate:**☐

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**Search History****DATE:** Tuesday, July 16, 2002[Printable Copy](#)[Create Case](#)**Set Name Query**

side by side

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result set

*DB=USPT,PGPB,JPAB,EPAB,DWPI; PLUR=YES; OP=ADJ*

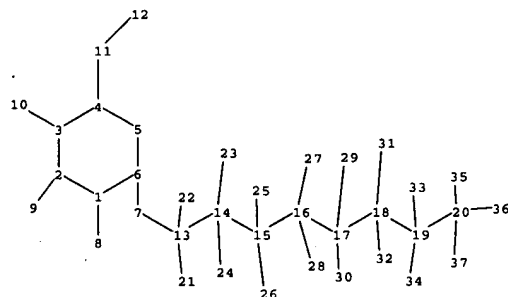
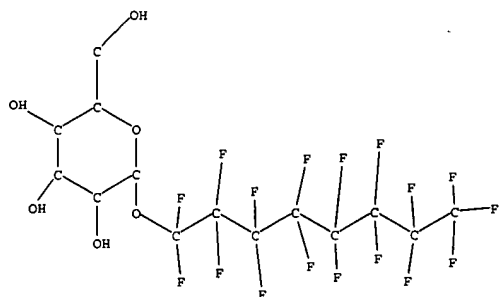
<u>L14</u>	L13 not l11	3	<u>L14</u>
<u>L13</u>	l2 and l3 and l10	16	<u>L13</u>
<u>L12</u>	L11 not l9	11	<u>L12</u>
<u>L11</u>	l8 and l10	13	<u>L11</u>
<u>L10</u>	perfluoro\$	36673	<u>L10</u>
<u>L9</u>	l8 and l4	2	<u>L9</u>
<u>L8</u>	l2 same l3	979	<u>L8</u>
<u>L7</u>	l2 and l3	1122	<u>L7</u>
<u>L6</u>	l3 same l4	0	<u>L6</u>
<u>L5</u>	l2 same l4	4	<u>L5</u>
<u>L4</u>	perfluoroalkyl	19858	<u>L4</u>
<u>L3</u>	diamagnetic	3745	<u>L3</u>
<u>L2</u>	paramagnetic	10062	<u>L2</u>

*DB=USPT; PLUR=YES; OP=ADJ*

<u>L1</u>	6300296.pn. or 5886109.pn. or 5846516.pn. or 5786469.pn. or 5679459.pn. or 5567765.pn. or 5502094.pn. or 5491083.pn. or 5384254.pn. or 5342772.pn. or 5243037.pn. or 4960951.pn. or 4957904.pn.	13	<u>L1</u>
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END OF SEARCH HISTORY

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chain nodes :

7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30  
31 32 33 34 35 36 37

ring nodes :

1 2 3 4 5 6

chain bonds :

1-8 2-9 3-10 4-11 6-7 7-13 11-12 13-14 13-21 13-22 14-15 14-23 14-24 15-16  
15-25 15-26 16-17 16-27 16-28 17-18 17-29 17-30 18-19 18-31 18-32 19-20 19-33  
19-34 20-35 20-36 20-37

ring bonds :

1-2 1-6 2-3 3-4 4-5 5-6

exact/norm bonds :

1-2 1-6 1-8 2-3 2-9 3-4 3-10 4-5 5-6 6-7 7-13 11-12

exact bonds :

4-11 13-14 13-21 13-22 14-15 14-23 14-24 15-16 15-25 15-26 16-17 16-27 16-28  
17-18 17-29 17-30 18-19 18-31 18-32 19-20 19-33 19-34 20-35 20-36 20-37

Match level :

1:Atom 2:Atom 3:Atom 4:Atom 5:Atom 6:Atom 7:CLASS 8:CLASS 9:CLASS 10:CLASS  
11:CLASS 12:CLASS 13:CLASS 14:CLASS 15:CLASS 16:CLASS 17:CLASS 18:CLASS 19:CLASS  
20:CLASS 21:CLASS 22:CLASS 23:CLASS 24:CLASS 25:CLASS 26:CLASS 27:CLASS 28:CLASS  
29:CLASS 30:CLASS 31:CLASS 32:CLASS 33:CLASS 34:CLASS 35:CLASS 36:CLASS 37:CLASS

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NEWS 2 Jan 25 BLAST(R) searching in REGISTRY available in STN on the Web  
NEWS 3 Jan 29 FSTA has been reloaded and moves to weekly updates  
NEWS 4 Feb 01 DKILIT now produced by FIZ Karlsruhe and has a new update frequency  
NEWS 5 Feb 19 Access via Tymnet and SprintNet Eliminated Effective 3/31/02  
NEWS 6 Mar 08 Gene Names now available in BIOSIS  
NEWS 7 Mar 22 TOXLIT no longer available  
NEWS 8 Mar 22 TRCTHERMO no longer available  
NEWS 9 Mar 28 US Provisional Priorities searched with P in CA/CAPLUS and USPATFULL  
NEWS 10 Mar 28 LIPINSKI/CALC added for property searching in REGISTRY  
NEWS 11 Apr 02 PAPERCHEM no longer available on STN. Use PAPERCHEM2 instead.  
NEWS 12 Apr 08 "Ask CAS" for self-help around the clock  
NEWS 13 Apr 09 BEILSTEIN: Reload and Implementation of a New Subject Area  
NEWS 14 Apr 09 ZDB will be removed from STN  
NEWS 15 Apr 19 US Patent Applications available in IFICDB, IFIPAT, and IFIUDB  
NEWS 16 Apr 22 Records from IP.com available in CAPLUS, HCAPLUS, and ZCAPLUS  
NEWS 17 Apr 22 BIOSIS Gene Names now available in TOXCENTER  
NEWS 18 Apr 22 Federal Research in Progress (FEDRIP) now available  
NEWS 19 Jun 03 New e-mail delivery for search results now available  
NEWS 20 Jun 10 MEDLINE Reload  
NEWS 21 Jun 10 PCTFULL has been reloaded  
NEWS 22 Jul 02 FOREGE no longer contains STANDARDS file segment  
  
NEWS EXPRESS February 1 CURRENT WINDOWS VERSION IS V6.0d,  
CURRENT MACINTOSH VERSION IS V6.0a(ENG) AND V6.0Ja(JP),  
AND CURRENT DISCOVER FILE IS DATED 05 FEBRUARY 2002  
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\* \* \* \* \* STN Columbus \* \* \* \* \*

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5342772  
5243037

FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 12:26:48 ON 16 JUL 2002

=> fil reg

COST IN U.S. DOLLARS

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TOTAL

ENTRY

SESSION

FULL ESTIMATED COST

0.21

0.21

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STRUCTURE FILE UPDATES: 14 JUL 2002 HIGHEST RN 438526-30-8

DICTIONARY FILE UPDATES: 14 JUL 2002 HIGHEST RN 438526-30-8

TSCA INFORMATION NOW CURRENT THROUGH January 7, 2002

Please note that search-term pricing does apply when  
conducting SmartSELECT searches.

Crossover limits have been increased. See HELP CROSSOVER for details.

Calculated physical property data is now available. See HELP PROPERTIES  
for more information. See STNote 27, Searching Properties in the CAS  
Registry File, for complete details:

<http://www.cas.org/ONLINE/STN/STNOTES/stnotes27.pdf>

=> e [(1-perfluorooctylsulfonylpiperazine-4-carbonyl)-methyl]-mannopyranose/cn

\*\*\*\* START OF FIELD \*\*\*\*

E3 0 --> (1-PERFLUOROCTYLSULFONYLPIPERAZINE-4-CARBONYL)-METHYL-MANN  
OPYRANOSE/CN

E4 1 !-BUTANAMINE, N-BUTYL-,  
((1,2-.ETA.)-DECAHYDRODECABORATO(2-)

-.KAPPA.H1,.KAPPA.H2)CUPRATE(1-)/CN

E5 1 'HUMAN ALPHA-CATENIN' (HUMAN)/CN

E6 1 'HYG' TYPE I POLYKETIDE SYNTHASE (STREPTOMYCES  
HYGROSCOPICUS

CLONE PAL58/PAL16 MODULE 1 REDUCED)/CN

E7 1 'HYG' TYPE I POLYKETIDE SYNTHASE (STREPTOMYCES  
HYGROSCOPICUS

CLONE PAL58/PAL16 MODULE 2 REDUCED)/CN

E8 1 'HYG' TYPE I POLYKETIDE SYNTHASE (STREPTOMYCES  
HYGROSCOPICUS

CLONE PAL58/PAL16 MODULE 3 REDUCED)/CN

E9 1 'HYG' TYPE I POLYKETIDE SYNTHASE (STREPTOMYCES  
HYGROSCOPICUS

CLONE PAL58/PAL16 MODULE 4 REDUCED)/CN

E10 1 'UPENAMIDE/CN

E11 1 'UPENAMIDE DIOL/CN

E12 1 'UPENAMIDE S-MTPA ESTER/CN

=> e mannopyranose/cn

E1 1 MANNOPYRANO(2,3-D)OXAZOLE,  
4,6-O-BENZYLIDENE-1-O-METHYL-2'-P

HENYL-, .ALPHA.-D-/CN

E2 1 MANNOPYRANO(2,3-D)OXAZOLE,  
4,6-O-BENZYLIDENE-2'-(P-METHOXYPH

ENYL) -1-O-METHYL-, .ALPHA.-D-/CN  
 E3 1 --> MANNOPYRANOSE/CN  
 E4 1 MANNOPYRANOSE, .ALPHA.-D-/CN  
 E5 1 MANNOPYRANOSE, .ALPHA.-D-, 1.FWDARW.6-POLYMERS/CN  
 E6 1 MANNOPYRANOSE, .ALPHA.-D-, POLYMERS/CN  
 E7 1 MANNOPYRANOSE, .BETA.-D-/CN  
 E8 1 MANNOPYRANOSE, 1,1'-DITHIOBIS(1-DEOXY-/CN  
 E9 1 MANNOPYRANOSE, 1,2,3,4,6-PENTAKIS-O-(TRIMETHYLSILYL)-/CN  
 E10 1 MANNOPYRANOSE, 1,2,3,4,6-PENTAKIS-O-(TRIMETHYLSILYL)-,  
 .BETA  
 .-D-/CN  
 E11 1 MANNOPYRANOSE, 1,2,3,4-TETRAACETATE 6-METHANESULFONATE,  
 .BET  
 A.-D-/CN  
 E12 1 MANNOPYRANOSE, 1,2,3,4-TETRAACETATE, .BETA.-D-/CN

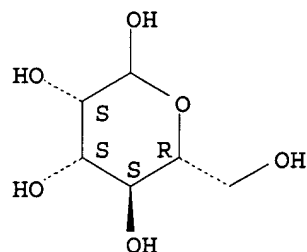
=> s e3

L1 1 MANNOPYRANOSE/CN

=> d

L1 ANSWER 1 OF 1 REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS  
 RN 46032-76-2 REGISTRY  
 CN Mannopyranose (6CI, 7CI, 9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)  
 FS STEREOSEARCH  
 MF C6 H12 O6  
 CI COM  
 LC STN Files: AGRICOLA, BEILSTEIN\*, BIOSIS, CA, CAOLD, CAPLUS, USPATFULL  
 (\*File contains numerically searchable property data)

Relative stereochemistry.



\*\*PROPERTY DATA AVAILABLE IN THE 'PROP' FORMAT\*\*

1 REFERENCES IN FILE CA (1967 TO DATE)  
 1 REFERENCES TO NON-SPECIFIC DERIVATIVES IN FILE CA  
 1 REFERENCES IN FILE CAPLUS (1967 TO DATE)  
 4 REFERENCES IN FILE CAOLD (PRIOR TO 1967)

=> e perflurorooctylsulfonylpiperazine/cn

E1 1 PERFLUROHEXYLMETHYL METHACRYLATE-TRIETHOXYVINYLSILANE  
 COPOLY

MER/CN

E2 1 PERFLUROOCTYLMETHANOL/CN  
 E3 0 --> PERFLUROROOCTYLSULFONYLPIPERAZINE/CN  
 E4 1 PERFLUTREN/CN  
 E5 1 PERFOL PK 4/CN

E6	1	PERFOLIATUMIN A/CN
E7	1	PERFOLIATUMIN B/CN
E8	1	PERFOMEDIL/CN
E9	1	PERFORAQUASSIN A/CN
E10	1	PERFORAQUASSIN B/CN
E11	1	PERFORAQUASSIN C/CN
E12	1	PERFORATIC ACID/CN

=> e perflurorooctyl/cn

E1	1	PERFLUROHEXYLMETHYL METHACRYLATE-TRIETHOXYVINYLSILANE
----	---	---

COPOLY

		MER/CN
E2	1	PERFLUROOCTYLMETHANOL/CN
E3	0 -->	PERFLUROOCTYL/CN
E4	1	PERFLUTREN/CN
E5	1	PERFOL PK 4/CN
E6	1	PERFOLIATUMIN A/CN
E7	1	PERFOLIATUMIN B/CN
E8	1	PERFOMEDIL/CN
E9	1	PERFORAQUASSIN A/CN
E10	1	PERFORAQUASSIN B/CN
E11	1	PERFORAQUASSIN C/CN
E12	1	PERFORATIC ACID/CN

=> e sulfonylpiperazine/cn

E1	1	SULFONYLDIVALERIC ACID/CN
E2	1	SULFONYLLIGNIN/CN
E3	0 -->	SULFONYLPIPERAZINE/CN
E4	1	SULFONYLUREA RECEPTOR (CRICETUS CRICETUS HIT-T15 CELL GENE
S		UR PRECURSOR)/CN
E5	1	SULFONYLUREA RECEPTOR (DROSOPHILA MELANOGASTER)/CN
E6	1	SULFONYLUREA RECEPTOR (HAMSTER 1498-AMINO ACID ISOFORM )/CN
E7	1	SULFONYLUREA RECEPTOR (HAMSTER)/CN
E8	1	SULFONYLUREA RECEPTOR (HUMAN GENE SUR C-TERMINAL
FRAGMENT)/C		N
E9	2	SULFONYLUREA RECEPTOR (HUMAN GENE SUR1)/CN
E10	1	SULFONYLUREA RECEPTOR (HUMAN)/CN
E11	1	SULFONYLUREA RECEPTOR (RAT)/CN
E12	1	SULFONYLUREA RECEPTOR (RATTUS NORVEGICUS RINM5F CELL GENE
SU		R PRECURSOR)/CN

=> fil caplus uspatfull biosis embase medline  
COST IN U.S. DOLLARS

FULL ESTIMATED COST

SINCE FILE	TOTAL
ENTRY	SESSION
7.10	7.31

FILE 'CAPLUS' ENTERED AT 12:29:02 ON 16 JUL 2002  
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FILE 'MEDLINE' ENTERED AT 12:29:02 ON 16 JUL 2002

=> d his

(FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 12:26:48 ON 16 JUL 2002)

FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 12:26:52 ON 16 JUL 2002

E  
[(1-PERFLUOROCTYLSULFONYLPIPERAZINE-4-CARBONYL)-METHYL]-MANNO  
E MANNOPYRANOSE/CN  
L1 1 S E3  
E PERFLUROROOCTYLSULFONYLPIPERAZINE/CN  
E PERFLUROROOCTYL/CN  
E SULFONYLPIPERAZINE/CN

FILE 'CAPLUS, USPATFULL, BIOSIS, EMBASE, MEDLINE' ENTERED AT 12:29:02 ON  
16 JUL 2002

=> s l1

L2 42 L1

=> s perfluoroalkyl

L3 18474 PERFLUOROALKYL

=> s l2(l)l3

L4 0 L2(L) L3

=> s l2 and l3

L5 0 L2 AND L3

=> s perfluoro?

L6 77307 PERFLUORO?

=> s l6(l)l2

L7 0 L6(L) L2

=> s mannose

L8 90223 MANNOSE

=> s l8 and l6

L9 331 L8 AND L6

=> s l8(l)l6

L10 294 L8(L) L6

=> s paramagnetic or diamagnetic or diagnostic or pharmaceutical or contrast  
agent or drug

4 FILES SEARCHED...

L11 8803713 PARAMAGNETIC OR DIAMAGNETIC OR DIAGNOSTIC OR PHARMACEUTICAL OR  
CONTRAST AGENT OR DRUG

=> s l10 and l11

L12 184 L10 AND L11

=> s l8(p)l6

L13 22 L8(P) L6



=> dup rem l13  
PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L13  
L14 19 DUP REM L13 (3 DUPLICATES REMOVED)

=> d ibib abs

L14 ANSWER 1 OF 19 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:142563 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 136:209640

TITLE: Use of metal complexes containing perfluoroalkyl as contrast agents in MR-imaging for the representation of plaques, tumors and necroses

INVENTOR(S): Platzek, Johannes; Mareski, Peter; Niedballa, Ulrich; Raduechel, Bernd; Weinmann, Hanns-Joachim;

Misselwitz,

Bernd

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Schering Aktiengesellschaft, Germany

SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 387 pp.

CODEN: PIXXD2

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: German

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2002013874	A2	20020221	WO 2001-EP8498	20010723
W:	AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM			
RW:	GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG			
DE 10040380	A1	20020228	DE 2000-10040380	20000811
AU 2001077549	A5	20020225	AU 2001-77549	20010723
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			DE 2000-10040380 A	20000811
			WO 2001-EP8498 W	20010723

OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 136:209640

AB The invention relates to the use of metal complexes contg. perfluoroalkyl,

comprising a crit. micelle formation concn. < 10<sup>-3</sup> mol/L, a hydrodynamic micelle diam. of (2 Rh) > 1 nm and a proton relaxivity in plasma (R1) >

10

L/mmol, as contrast agents in MR imaging for the representation of plaque,

lymph node, infarcted and necrotic tissue and for independent representation of necrotic tissue and tumoral tissue. For example, the

Gd

complex of 1,4,7-tris(carboxylatomethyl)-10-[(3-aza-4-oxo-5-methylpentanoyl-5-yl-N-(2-methoxyethyl)-N-(1H,1H,2H,2H,4H,4H,5H,5H-3-oxa)perfluorotridecyl)amide]-1,4,7,10-tetraazacyclododecane was prepd. in a multistep process from

1H,1H,2H,2H,4H,4H,5H,5H-3-oxaperfluorotridecanoic

acid and 2-methoxyethylamine, followed by redn. to the resp. amine and reaction with the Gd complex of 10-[1-(carboxymethylcarbamoyl)ethyl]-1,4,7,10-tetraazacyclododecane-1,4,7-triacetic acid.

=> d 2 ibib abs

L14 ANSWER 2 OF 19 USPATFULL

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:173550 USPATFULL  
TITLE: Foaming aqueous medium stable in the presence of grease, stabilization of a foaming aqueous medium in the presence of grease  
INVENTOR(S): Bergeron, Vance, Lyons, France  
Guerin, Gilles, Eaubonne, France  
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Rhodia Chimie, Courbevoie Cedex, France (non-U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 6300296	B1	20011009
	WO 9833877		19980806
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1999-355485		19991005 (9)
	WO 1998-FR173		19980130
			19991005 PCT 371 date
			19991005 PCT 102(e) date

	NUMBER	DATE
PRIORITY INFORMATION:	FR 1997-1049	19970131
DOCUMENT TYPE:	Utility	
FILE SEGMENT:	GRANTED	
PRIMARY EXAMINER:	Lovering, Richard D.	
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:	Burns, Doane, Swecker & Mathis, L.L.P.	
NUMBER OF CLAIMS:	2	
EXEMPLARY CLAIM:	1	
LINE COUNT:	664	

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB The invention concerns a foaming aqueous medium (FAM) capable of forming

a stable foam in the presence of grease (G). The foaming aqueous medium (FAM) of the present invention comprises water, at least one base surface-active agent (BSA) which comprises at least one amphiphilic additive (ADD), which is a fluorinated compound, compatible with said base surface-active agent (BSA). The present invention further concerns a liquid detergent composition for washing dishes by hand or textiles

by hand comprising an effective amount of the foaming aqueous medium (FAM) of the present invention. The present invention also concerns a liquid composition for body hygiene, oral hygiene or body treatment comprising an effective amount of the foaming aqueous medium (FAM) of the present invention.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

=> d 2 kwic

L14 ANSWER 2 OF 19 USPATFULL

SUMM . . . one or more saccharide unit(s) comprising from 5 to 6 carbon atoms (units derived from sugars, such as fructose, glucose, **mannose**, galactose, talose, gulose, allose, altose, idose, arabinose, xylose, lyxose and/or ribose) and the hydrophobic part of which comprises a unit. . . R.sub.F (CH.sub.2).sub.n --, where n can range from 2 to 20, preferably from 2 to 10, and R.sub.F represents a

perfluoroalkyl unit of formula C.sub.m F.sub.2m+1 with m being able to range from 1 to 10, preferably from 4 to 8, which are chosen from those exhibiting the characteristics defined above; mention may be made of monoesters of perfluoroalkylated fatty acids and of sugars, such as .alpha., .alpha.-trehalose and sucrose, it being possible

for the monoester functional group to be represented by the formula R.sub.F (CH.sub.2).sub.n C(O), where n can range from 2 to 10 and R.sub.F represents a perfluoroalkyl unit of formula C.sub.m F.sub.2m+1 with m being able to range from 4 to 8, which are described in JAOCS, . . .

=> d 3 ibib abs

L14 ANSWER 3 OF 19 USPATFULL

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1999:37221 USPATFULL

TITLE: AZO group-containing high molecular weight compound for

block copolymerization  
INVENTOR(S): Kitano, Hiromi, Toyama-ken, Japan  
Shiraki, Kazuo, Kawagoe, Japan  
Yamashita, Yoshihisa, Osaka, Japan

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Wako Pure Chemical Industries, Ltd., Osaka, Japan  
(non-U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 5886109		19990323
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1997-847509		19970424 (8)

	NUMBER	DATE
PRIORITY INFORMATION:	JP 1996-132622	19960430
	JP 1996-135733	19960502
DOCUMENT TYPE:	Utility	
FILE SEGMENT:	Granted	
PRIMARY EXAMINER:	Mullis, Jeffrey	
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:	Oliff & Berridge, PLC	
NUMBER OF CLAIMS:	15	
EXEMPLARY CLAIM:	1	
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS:	2 Drawing Figure(s); 1 Drawing Page(s)	
LINE COUNT:	1311	

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB An azo group-containing high molecular weight compound including --COHN--, an ester linkage, or an amido linkage and a monomer units of 10 to 1000 derived from .alpha., .beta.-ethylenically unsaturated monomer

is effective for producing a block copolymer having two or more polymer segments different in structure by one-step reaction.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

=> d 3 kwic

L14 ANSWER 3 OF 19 USPATFULL

DETD . . . chloromethyl group, a bromomethyl group, a trifluoromethyl group, a 2-chloroethyl group, a 3-chloropropyl group, a 3-bromopropyl group, a 3,3,3-trifluoropropyl group, 2-perfluorooctylethyl

group, a **p rfluorooctyl** group, a 1-chlorodecyl group, a 1-chlorooctadecyl group, etc. As the cyano-containing alkyl group represented by R.sup.5, there can be exemplified. . . examples of the

sugar are monosaccharides such as glucose, galactose , fructose, glucosamine, galactosamine, gluconic acid, 1-thio-D-glucose, 5-thio-D-glucose, xylose, ribose, **mannose**, etc.; disaccharides such as maltose, lactose, cellobiose, sucrose, trehalose, etc.; and trisaccharides such as maltotriose, N,N',N"-triacetylchitotriose, etc. As the aminoalkyl. . .

DETD . . . chloromethyl group, a bromomethyl group, a trifluoromethyl group, a 2-chloroethyl group, a 3-chloropropyl group, a 3-bromopropyl group, a 3,3,3-trifluoropropyl group, 2-**perfluorooctylethyl** group, a **perfluorooctyl** group, a 1-chlorodecyl group, a 1-chlorooctadecyl group, etc. As the cyano-containing alkyl group represented by R.sup.8, there can be exemplified. . . Specific examples of the sugar are monosaccharides such as glucose, galactose, fructose, glucosamine, galactosamine, gluconic acid, 1-thio-D-glucose, 5-thio-D-glucose, xylose, ribose, **mannose**, etc.; disaccharides such as maltose, lactose, cellobiose, sucrose, trehalose, etc.; and trisaccharides such as maltotriose, N,N',N"-triacetylchitotriose, etc. As the aminoalkyl. . .

=> d 4 ibib abs

L14 ANSWER 4 OF 19 USPATFULL

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1998:153841 USPATFULL  
TITLE: Perfluoroalkylated amphiphilic phosphorus compounds: preparation and biomedical applications  
INVENTOR(S): Riess, Jean G., Nice, France  
Greiner, Jacques, Nice, France  
Milius, Alain, Nice, France  
Vierling, Pierre, Nice, France  
Guillod, Frederic, Nice, France  
Gaentzler, Sylvie, Nice, France  
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Alliance Pharmaceutical Corp., San Diego, CA, United States (U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 5846516		19981208
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1992-893227		19920603 (7)
DOCUMENT TYPE:	Utility		
FILE SEGMENT:	Granted		
PRIMARY EXAMINER:	Lovering, Richard D.		
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:	Knobbe, Martens, Olson & Bear		
NUMBER OF CLAIMS:	32		
EXEMPLARY CLAIM:	1,16,18		
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS:	9 Drawing Figure(s); 8 Drawing Page(s)		
LINE COUNT:	1428		

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB Perfluoroalkylated amphiphilic phosphorus compounds, corresponding to the formulae: ##STR1## wherein V is O or S;

R.sup.1, R.sup.2 and R.sup.3 are H or substituted or unsubstituted perfluoroalkylated or hydrocarbon radicals;

provided that

Z R.sup.1, R.sup.2 or R.sup.3 is a perfluoroalkylated radical; and Y and  
are radicals which can bear a part derived from a sugar, a polyol, or a  
hydrophilic polymer such as polyethyleneglycol, a perfluoroalkylated  
part or a part derived from a pharmaceutically active molecule, and  
method for their preparation and use. These compounds can be included  
in preparations, emulsions, dispersions, gels, microemulsions, notably for  
biomedical uses.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

=> d 5 ibib abs

L14 ANSWER 5 OF 19 USPATFULL

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1998:88947 USPATFULL  
TITLE: 1-C-perfluoroalkyl glycosides, preparation process and  
uses thereof  
INVENTOR(S): Lavaire, Sandrine, Reims, France  
Plantier-Royon, Richard, Reims, France  
Portella, Charles, Cormontreuil, France  
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): CECA S.A., France (non-U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 5786469		19980728
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1997-879364		19970620 (8)

	NUMBER	DATE
PRIORITY INFORMATION:	FR 1996-7692	19960620
DOCUMENT TYPE:	Utility	
FILE SEGMENT:	Granted	
PRIMARY EXAMINER:	Kight, John	
ASSISTANT EXAMINER:	Lee, Howard C.	
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:	Millen, White, Zelano & Branigan, P.C.	
NUMBER OF CLAIMS:	15	
EXEMPLARY CLAIM:	1	
LINE COUNT:	626	

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB The invention relates to 1-C-perfluoroalkyl glucosides consisting  
essentially of a monosaccharide having an anomeric carbon directly  
linked to a perfluoroalkyl radical and a hydroxyl group. These  
glycosides are prepared by a process comprising: (a) reacting an  
aldonolactone with a hydroxyl protecting group; (b) reacting the  
product  
of step (a) with a compound of formula R.sub.F -M in which R.sub.F  
represents a linear or branched perfluoroalkyl radical containing from  
2 to 12 carbon atoms, and M represents Li or MgX, X being a halogen; and  
(c) liberating the hydroxyl group. The 1-C-perfluoroalkyl glycosides  
may be used as surfactants and as flame retardants.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

=> d 6 ibib abs

L14 ANSWER 6 OF 19 USPATFULL

ACCESSION NUMBER: 97:96663 USPATFULL  
TITLE: Perfluorinated amphiphilic phosphorous compounds:  
liposomal compositions  
INVENTOR(S): Riess, Jean G., Nice, France  
Greiner, Jacques, Nice, France  
Milius, Alain, Nice, France  
Vierling, Pierre, Nice, France  
Guillod, Frederic, Nice, France  
Gaentzler, Sylvie, Nice, France  
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Alliance Pharmaceutical Corp., San Diego, CA, United  
States (U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 5679459		19971021
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1995-467467		19950606 (8)
RELATED APPLN. INFO.:	Division of Ser. No. US 1992-893227, filed on 3 Jun 1992		
DOCUMENT TYPE:	Utility		
FILE SEGMENT:	Granted		
PRIMARY EXAMINER:	Lovering, Richard D.		
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:	Knobbe, Martens Olson & Bear		
NUMBER OF CLAIMS:	4		
EXEMPLARY CLAIM:	1,2		
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS:	9 Drawing Figure(s); 8 Drawing Page(s)		
LINE COUNT:	1308		

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB Perfluoroalkylated amphiphilic phosphorus compounds, corresponding to the formulae: ##STR1## wherein V is O or S;

R.sup.1, R.sup.2 and R.sup.3 are H or substituted or unsubstituted perfluoroalkylated or hydrocarbon radicals;

provided that

Z R.sup.1, R.sup.2 or R.sup.3 is a perfluoroalkylated radical; and Y and  
are radicals which can bear a part derived from a sugar, a polyol, or a hydrophilic polymer such as polyethyleneglycol, a perfluoroalkylated part or a part derived from a pharmaceutically active molecule, and method for their preparation and use. These compounds can be included

in preparations, emulsions, dispersions, gels, microemulsions, notably for biomedical uses.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

=> d 7 ibib abs

L14 ANSWER 7 OF 19 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1997:695896 CAPLUS  
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 127:307551  
TITLE: Sugar carbamates with mixed fluorocarbon/hydrocarbon  
double-chains as vesicle-forming non-ionic  
amphiphiles  
AUTHOR(S): Lucas, P.; Trabelsi, H.; Szonyi, S.; Cambon, A.  
CORPORATE SOURCE: Laboratoire de Chimie Organique du Fluor, Universite  
de Nice-Sophia Antipolis, NICE, F - 06108, Fr.

SOURCE: Conference on Colloid Chemistry: In Memoriam Aladar Buzagh, Proceedings, 7th, Eger, Hung., Sept. 23-26, 1996 (1997), Meeting Date 1996, 316-319. Editor(s): Horvoelgyi, Z.; Nemeth, Zs.; Paszli, I. Hungarian Chemical Society: Budapest, Hung.  
CODEN: 65EWAR

DOCUMENT TYPE: Conference; General Review

LANGUAGE: English

AB A review with 25 refs. on the prepn. of new F-alkylated glycolipids with mixed fluorocarbon/hydrocarbon double-chains as hydrophobic part and with a sugar moiety (glucose, galactose, **mannose**) as hydrophilic part. The prepn. strategy which does not require preliminary protection of the sugar consists in the condensation of an isocyanate deriv. bearing the **perfluoroalkyl**/alkyl tails with a sugar such as D-glucose or Me .alpha.-D-glucoside. We obsd. the selective formation of carbamates on C-6 of glycopyranosic ring with excellent yields.

=> d 7 kwic

L14 ANSWER 7 OF 19 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS

AB . . . the prepn. of new F-alkylated glycolipids with mixed fluorocarbon/hydrocarbon double-chains as hydrophobic part and with a sugar moiety (glucose, galactose, **mannose**) as hydrophilic part. The prepn. strategy which does not require preliminary protection of the sugar consists in the condensation of an isocyanate deriv. bearing the **perfluoroalkyl**/alkyl tails with a sugar such as D-glucose or Me .alpha.-D-glucoside. We obsd. the selective formation of carbamates on C-6 of.

=> d 8 ibib abs

L14 ANSWER 8 OF 19 USPATFULL

ACCESSION NUMBER: 96:97100 USPATFULL

TITLE: Physiologically acceptable emulsions containing perfluorocarbon ether hydrides and methods of use

INVENTOR(S): Moore, George G. I., Afton, MN, United States  
Flynn, Richard M., Mahtomedi, MN, United States  
Guerra, Miguel A., Woodbury, MN, United States

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Minnesota Mining and Manufacturing Company, St. Paul, MN, United States (U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 5567765		19961022
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1996-606516		19960223 (8)
RELATED APPLN. INFO.:	Division of Ser. No. US 1995-437299, filed on 17 May 1995, now patented, Pat. No. US 5502094 which is a continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1994-246962, filed on 20 May 1994, now patented, Pat. No. US 5476974		
DOCUMENT TYPE:	Utility		
FILE SEGMENT:	Granted		
PRIMARY EXAMINER:	Acquah, Samuel A.		
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:	Wood, Herron & Evans, P.L.L.		
NUMBER OF CLAIMS:	9		
EXEMPLARY CLAIM:	1		
LINE COUNT:	1296		
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.			

AB This invention relates to physiologically acceptable emulsions of perfluorocarbon ether hydrides having 8 to 12 carbon atoms. These novel emulsions have various medical applications. They are especially useful medically as contrast media for various biological imaging modalities such as nuclear magnetic resonance, <sup>19</sup>F-magnetic resonance imaging, ultrasound, x-ray, and computed tomography, as oxygen transport agents or "artificial bloods" in the treatment of heart attack, stroke, and other vascular obstructions, as adjuvants to coronary angioplasty and in cancer radiation treatment and chemotherapy.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

=> d 9 ibib abs

L14 ANSWER 9 OF 19 USPATFULL

ACCESSION NUMBER: 96:24981 USPATFULL  
TITLE: Physiologically acceptable emulsions containing perfluorocarbon ether hydrides and methods for use  
INVENTOR(S): Moore, George G. I., Afton, MN, United States  
Flynn, Richard M., Mahtomedi, MN, United States  
Guerra, Miguel A., Woodbury, MN, United States  
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Minnesota Mining and Manufacturing Company, Saint Paul,  
MN, United States (U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 5502094		19960326
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1995-437299		19950517 (8)
RELATED APPLN. INFO.:	Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1994-246962, filed on 20 May 1994		
DOCUMENT TYPE:	Utility		
FILE SEGMENT:	Granted		
PRIMARY EXAMINER:	Acquah, Samuel A.		
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:	Wood, Herron & Evans		
NUMBER OF CLAIMS:	19		
EXEMPLARY CLAIM:	1		
LINE COUNT:	1241		

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB This invention relates to physiologically acceptable emulsions of perfluorocarbon ether hydrides having 8 to 12 carbon atoms. These novel emulsions have various medical applications. They are especially useful medically as contrast media for various biological imaging modalities such as nuclear magnetic resonance, <sup>19</sup>F-magnetic resonance imaging, ultrasound, x-ray, and computed tomography, as oxygen transport agents or "artificial bloods" in the treatment of heart attack, stroke, and other vascular obstructions, as adjuvants to coronary angioplasty and in cancer radiation treatment and chemotherapy.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

=> d 10 ibib abs

L14 ANSWER 10 OF 19 USPATFULL

ACCESSION NUMBER: 96:12805 USPATFULL  
TITLE: Immobilization of biomolecules on a fluorocarbon



INVENTOR(S): surface with a poly(fluoroalkyl) sugar reagent  
Arentzen, Rene, Wilmington, DE, United States  
Jadhav, Prabhakar K., Wilmington, DE, United States  
Kobos, Robert K., Wilmington, DE, United States  
Smart, Bruce E., Wilmington, DE, United States  
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): E. I. Du Pont de Nemours and Company, Wilmington, DE,  
United States (U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 5491083		19960213
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1994-318398		19941005 (8)
RELATED APPLN. INFO.:	Division of Ser. No. US 1993-63676, filed on 20 May 1993, now patented, Pat. No. US 5384254 which is a division of Ser. No. US 1990-586173, filed on 21 Sep 1990, now patented, Pat. No. US 5243037		
DOCUMENT TYPE:	Utility		
FILE SEGMENT:	Granted		
PRIMARY EXAMINER:	Naff, David M.		
NUMBER OF CLAIMS:	16		
EXEMPLARY CLAIM:	1		
LINE COUNT:	1408		

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB Poly(fluoroalkyl) sugar reagents are prepared containing a sugar such as  
as  
a monosaccharide or a disaccharide to which are bonded a plurality of fluoroalkyl anchor groups capable of attaching to a fluorocarbon surface, and either a reactive group capable of covalent coupling to a biomolecule such as an enzyme or a charged group to form an ion-exchanger or a non-ionic group to give a neutral fluorosurfactant.  
A  
spacer may be between the reactive group and the sugar. The poly(fluoroalkyl) sugar reagents are strongly adsorbed onto fluorocarbon  
surfaces to provide supports for such applications as separation and immobilization of biomolecules such as enzymes, carrying out heterogeneous diagnostic assays, and preparation of biosensors.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

=> d 11 ibib abs

L14 ANSWER 11 OF 19 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS DUPLICATE 1  
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1996:445244 CAPLUS  
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 125:161606  
TITLE: Vesicles made of glycopospholipids with homogeneous (two fluorocarbon or two hydrocarbon) or heterogeneous (one fluorocarbon and one hydrocarbon) hydrophobic double chains  
AUTHOR(S): Guillod, Frederic; Greiner, Jacques; Riess, Jean G.  
CORPORATE SOURCE: Unite de Chimie Moleculaire, Universite de Nice-Sophia  
Antipolis, CNRS URA 426, Parc Valrose, Nice, 06108/2, Fr.  
SOURCE: Biochim. Biophys. Acta (1996), 1282(2), 283-292  
CODEN: BBACQ; ISSN: 0006-3002  
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal  
LANGUAGE: English

AB The vesicle-forming ability of new anionic double chain glycopospholipids, with either two hydrocarbon or two **perfluorocarbon** chains, or a mixed double chain (one fluorinated, one hydrogenated), was investigated. When dispersed in water, some readily gave heat-sterilizable vesicles, 30-70 nm in diam. The galactose and **mannose**-based fluorinated vesicles were also highly stable on aging. The 6-substituted glucose derivs. formed tubules that reversibly interconverted into vesicles, depending on temp. The leakage rate in buffer of carboxyfluorescein or calcein from vesicles made from some of the glycopospholipids depended on the sugar (t1/2 galactose>**mannose**>glucose). It decreased significantly with increasing fluorination and length of the hydrophobic tails. The mixed **perfluorocarbon**/hydrocarbon-tailed amphiphiles were found to be miscible with both the two fluorocarbon chains and the two hydrocarbon chains derivs. Such admixing tended, however, to increase the small unilamellar vesicles' permeability. In buffered serum, all the vesicles investigated were highly permeable, but incorporation of cholesterol or DSPC in vesicles made of 1e significantly reduced their permeability in serum. The new vesicle and membrane components have i.v. max. tolerated doses as high as 500 mg/kg body wt. in mice; hemolytic activity sharply decreases with increasing degree of fluorination.

=> d 12 ibib abs

L14 ANSWER 12 OF 19 USPATFULL

ACCESSION NUMBER: 95:7819 USPATFULL

TITLE: Immobilization of biomolecules on a fluorocarbon surface modified with a poly(fluoroalkyl) sugar

reagent

INVENTOR(S): Arentzen, Rene, Wilmington, DE, United States  
Jadhav, Prabhakar K., Wilmington, DE, United States  
Kobos, Robert K., Wilmington, DE, United States  
Smart, Bruce E., Wilmington, DE, United States  
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): E. I. Du Pont de Nemours and Company, Wilmington, DE, United States (U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 5384254		19950124
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1993-63676		19930520 (8)
RELATED APPLN. INFO.:	Division of Ser. No. US 1990-586173, filed on 21 Sep 1990, now patented, Pat. No. US 5243037		
DOCUMENT TYPE:	Utility		
FILE SEGMENT:	Granted		
PRIMARY EXAMINER:	Naff, David M.		
NUMBER OF CLAIMS:	24		
EXEMPLARY CLAIM:	17		
LINE COUNT:	1440		

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB Poly(fluoroalkyl) sugar reagents are prepared containing a sugar such as  
as  
a monosaccharide or a disaccharide to which are bonded a plurality of fluoroalkyl anchor groups capable of attaching to a fluorocarbon surface, and either a reactive group capable of covalent coupling to a biomolecule such as an enzyme or a charged group to form an ion-exchanger or a non-ionic group to give a neutral fluorosurfactant.

A  
spacer may be between the reactive group and the sugar. The poly(fluoroalkyl) sugar reagents are strongly adsorbed onto fluorocarbon

surfaces to provide supports for such applications as separation and immobilization of biomolecules such as enzymes, carrying out heterogeneous diagnostic assays, and preparation of biosensors.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

=> d 13 ibib abs

L14 ANSWER 13 OF 19 USPATFULL

ACCESSION NUMBER: 94:75454 USPATFULL

TITLE: Process for enzyme immobilization on a fluorocarbon surface

INVENTOR(S): Arenzen, Rene, Wilmington, DE, United States  
Boivin, Patrick, Nancy, France  
Kobos, Robert K., Wilmington, DE, United States  
Scouten, William H., Hewitt, TX, United States  
Smart, Bruce E., Wilmington, DE, United States

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): E. I. du Pont de Nemours and Company, Wilmington, DE, United States (U.S. corporation)  
Baylor University, Waco, TX, United States (U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 5342772		19940830
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1993-15939		19930210 (8)
RELATED APPLN. INFO.:	Continuation of Ser. No. US 1990-586183, filed on 21 Sep 1990, now abandoned		
DOCUMENT TYPE:	Utility		
FILE SEGMENT:	Granted		
PRIMARY EXAMINER:	Naff, David M.		
NUMBER OF CLAIMS:	4		
EXEMPLARY CLAIM:	1		
LINE COUNT:	1275		

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB The fluorocarbon surface of a solid or liquid support is activated with a highly fluorinated isocyanate-modified ligand or with a reactive poly(fluoroalkyl) sugar reagent containing a polyhydroxy sugar to which are attached a plurality of fluoroalkyl anchor groups, a reactive group and optionally a spacer. The activated support has application in separation of biomolecules, immobilization of biomolecules, heterogeneous diagnostic assays, and biosensors. An enzyme or other biomolecule is immobilized by contacting the activated support surface with the enzyme in the presence of a surfactant. The surfactant is preferably a neutral surfactant such as a fluoroalkyl-polyoxyethylene.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

=> d 14 ibib abs

L14 ANSWER 14 OF 19 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1995:363397 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 122:240217

TITLE: Linkage position determination of lithium-cationized disaccharides by surface-induced dissociation tandem mass spectrometry

AUTHOR(S): Dongre, Ashok R.; Wysocki, Vicki H.

CORPORATE SOURCE: Dep. Chem., Virginia Commonw. Univ., Richmond, VA,

23284-2006, USA  
SOURCE: Org. Mass Spectrom. (1994), 29(11), 700-2  
CODEN: ORMSBG; ISSN: 0030-493X  
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal  
LANGUAGE: English  
AB Surface-induced dissocn. spectra of four isomers of mannosyl-  
.alpha.(1.fwdarw.Y)-mannose (Y = 2-4, 6) on a 2-(  
perfluorooctyl)ethanethiol monolayer surface on gold are reported.

=> d 15 ibib abs

L14 ANSWER 15 OF 19 USPATFULL  
ACCESSION NUMBER: 93:74419 USPATFULL  
TITLE: Poly(fluoroalkyl) sugar reagents for surface  
modification of supports  
INVENTOR(S): Arentzen, Rene, Wilmington, DE, United States  
Jadhav, Prabhakar K., Wilmington, DE, United States  
Kobos, Robert K., Wilmington, DE, United States  
Smart, Bruce E., Wilmington, DE, United States  
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): E. I. Du Pont de Nemours and Company, Wilmington, DE,  
United States (U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 5243037		19930907
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1990-586173		19900921 (7)
DOCUMENT TYPE:	Utility		
FILE SEGMENT:	Granted		
PRIMARY EXAMINER:	Naff, David M.		
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:	Siegell, Barbara C.		
NUMBER OF CLAIMS:	4		
EXEMPLARY CLAIM:	1,2		
LINE COUNT:	1308		

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB Poly(fluoroalkyl) sugar reagents are prepared containing a sugar such  
as  
a monosaccharide or a disaccharide to which are bonded multiple  
fluoroalkyl anchor groups capable of attaching to a fluorocarbon  
surface, and either a reactive group capable of covalent coupling to a  
biomolecule or a charged group to form an ion-exchanger or a non-ionic  
group to give a neutral fluorosurfactant. A spacer may be between the  
reactive group and the sugar. The poly(fluoroalkyl) sugar reagents are  
strongly adsorbed onto fluorocarbon surfaces to provide supports for  
such applications as separation and immobilization of biomolecules such  
as enzymes, carrying out heterogeneous diagnostic assays, and  
preparation of biosensors.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

=> d 16 ibib abs

L14 ANSWER 16 OF 19 USPATFULL  
ACCESSION NUMBER: 90:76889 USPATFULL  
TITLE: Novel perfluoropolyethers  
INVENTOR(S): Nappa, Mario J., Newark, DE, United States  
Sievert, Allen C., Elkton, DE, United States  
Tong, Walter R., New Castle, DE, United States  
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): E. I. Du Pont de Nemours and Company, Wilmington, DE,

United States (U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 4960951		19901002
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1990-480351		19900214 (7)
RELATED APPLN. INFO.:	Division of Ser. No. US 1989-303150, filed on 30 Jan 1989, now abandoned		
DOCUMENT TYPE:	Utility		
FILE SEGMENT:	Granted		
PRIMARY EXAMINER:	Mars, Howard T.		
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:	Krukiel, Charles E.		
NUMBER OF CLAIMS:	6		
EXEMPLARY CLAIM:	1		
LINE COUNT:	389		

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB Novel perfluoropolyethers, such as perfluorodipentaerythritol hexaethyl ether, and their intermediates exhibit excellent chemical and thermal stability and are useful as vapor phase soldering fluids and convection cooling liquids.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

=> d 17 ibib abs

L14 ANSWER 17 OF 19 USPATFULL

ACCESSION NUMBER: 90:73469 USPATFULL  
TITLE: Perfluoroalkylthioglycosides  
INVENTOR(S): Falk, Robert A., New City, NY, United States  
Clark, Kirtland P., Bethel, CT, United States  
Coughlin, Gregory R., Katonah, NY, United States  
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Ciba-Geigy Corporation, Ardsley, NY, United States  
(U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 4957904		19900918
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1989-353586		19890518 (7)
RELATED APPLN. INFO.:	Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1988-286553, filed on 19 Dec 1988, now abandoned		

	NUMBER	DATE
PRIORITY INFORMATION:	CH 1988-1963	19880524
DOCUMENT TYPE:	Utility	
FILE SEGMENT:	Granted	
PRIMARY EXAMINER:	Brown, Johnnie R.	
ASSISTANT EXAMINER:	White, Everett	
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:	Hall, Luther A. R., Villamizar, JoAnn	
NUMBER OF CLAIMS:	19	
EXEMPLARY CLAIM:	1,16	
LINE COUNT:	398	

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB Novel nonionic perfluoroalkylthioglycosides of the formula, R.sub.f -E-S-saccharide are described, wherein R.sub.f is a straight or branched chain perfluoroalkyl of 1 to 18 carbon atoms or said perfluoroalkyl substituted by perfluoroalkoxy of 2 to 6 carbon atoms, E is a connecting

group, and the saccharide is a mono-, di-, or higher oligosaccharide, comprising 1 to 30 units of 5, 6 or 7 carbon-membered sugars.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

=> d 18 ibib abs

L14 ANSWER 18 OF 19 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2002 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC.

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1987:382575 BIOSIS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: BA84:69072

TITLE: METABOLISM OF AN ISOLATED BRAIN PERFUSED WITH PERFLUORO BLOOD SUBSTITUTE.

AUTHOR(S): MUKHERJI B; SLOVITER H A

CORPORATE SOURCE: DEP. BIOCHEM. BIOPHYSICS, SCH. MED., UNIV. PA., PHILADELPHIA, PA. 19104.

SOURCE: J BIOSCI (BANGALORE), (1987) 11 (1-4), 23-34.

CODEN: JOBSDN. ISSN: 0250-4774.

FILE SEGMENT: BA; OLD

LANGUAGE: English

AB An unanesthetized, isolated, perfused rat brain, consisting of the skull and its contents with nearly all other tissues removed, has metabolic and electric activity similar to that of the brain of the intact rat with its blood-brain barrier intact. Its use yielded results that are difficult or impossible to obtain from in vitro preparations or in vivo. With the perfused brain it was shown that, **mannose** can completely replace glucose as metabolic substrate, that insulin has no direct effect on the brain, in the absence of added substrate glutamate is metabolized to aspartate, the brain does not metabolize ethanol, and morphine probably inhibits mitochondrial oxidative activity. Since the use of a **perfluoro** blood substitute to perfuse the brain avoids the optical interference caused by haemoglobin, it was possible to measure changes in the oxidation-reduction state of NADH by surface fluorometry of the cerebral cortex.

=> d 19 ibib abs

L14 ANSWER 19 OF 19 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1978:597844 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 89:197844

TITLE: Studies of the stability of reducing sugars towards trifluoroacetolysis: a method for specific elimination of 2-acetamido-2-deoxyhexose residues at reducing ends of oligosaccharides

AUTHOR(S): Nilsson, Bo; Svensson, Sigfrid

CORPORATE SOURCE: Dep. Clin. Chem., Univ. Hosp., Lund, Swed.

SOURCE: Carbohydr. Res. (1978), 65(1), 169-71

CODEN: CRBRAT; ISSN: 0008-6215

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

LANGUAGE: English

AB Trifluoroacetolysis of pentoses, hexoses, 6-deoxyhexoses, 2-deoxy-D-erythro-pentose, 2-deoxy-D-lyxo-hexose, 2-amino-2-deoxy-D-galactose, 2-acetamido-2-deoxy-D-glucose, and -D-**mannose** with 1:1, 1:2, and 50:1 (CF<sub>3</sub>CO)<sub>2</sub>O-CF<sub>3</sub>CO<sub>2</sub>H mixts. at 100.degree. for 48 h showed

that the presence of a 2-O-CF<sub>3</sub>CO group is essential in the **perfluoroacetates** of the reducing sugars for stabilization towards acid-catalyzed degrdn. E.g., hexoses with 1:1 and 50:1 reagents gave the corresponding pertrifluoroacetates in quant. yield; 2-acetamido-2-deoxy

sugars were converted into their pertrifluoroacetates and then gradually transamidated to give the N-trifluoroacetates, which were stable in 50:1 reagent but were severely degraded by 1:1 and 1:2 reagents. Trifluoroacetolysis of .alpha.-D-Manp-(1.fwdarw.3)-.beta.-D-Manp-(1.fwdarw.4)-D-GlcNAc with 1:1 and 1:2 reagents gave pertrifluoroacetylated .alpha.-D-Manp-(1.fwdarw.3)-D-man in nearly quant. yield.

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NEWS 5 Feb 19 Access via Tymnet and SprintNet Eliminated Effective 3/31/02  
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NEWS 7 Mar 22 TOXLIT no longer available  
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NEWS 19 Jun 03 New e-mail delivery for search results now available  
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=> s paramagnetic  
L1 77270 PARAMAGNETIC

=> s diamagnetic  
L2 19814 DIAMAGNETIC

=> s perfluoro  
=> s perfluoro?  
L3 74627 PERFLUORO?

=> s l1(1)l2(1)l3  
L4 19 L1(L) L2(L) L3

=> dup rem l4  
PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L4  
L5 19 DUP REM L4 (0 DUPLICATES REMOVED)

=> d ibib abs

L5 ANSWER 1 OF 19 USPATFULL  
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:119300 USPATFULL  
TITLE: DIAGNOSTIC IMAGING OF LYMPH STRUCTURES  
INVENTOR(S): MATTREY, ROBERT F., SAN DIEGO, CA, UNITED STATES

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 2002061280	A1	20020523
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1999-245828	A1	19990205 (9)
DOCUMENT TYPE:	Utility		
FILE SEGMENT:	APPLICATION		
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:	GRAY CARY WARE & FREIDENRICH, 4365 EXECUTIVE DRIVE, SUITE 1600, SAN DIEGO, CA, 921212189		
NUMBER OF CLAIMS:	20		
EXEMPLARY CLAIM:	1		
LINE COUNT:	1390		
AB	In accordance with the present invention, there are provided methods for		

identifying the sentinel lymph node in a drainage field for a tissue or organ in a subject. In select embodiments, the invention allows for the identification of the first or sentinel lymph node that drains the tissue or organ, particularly those tissues associated with neoplastic or infectious diseases and disorders, and within the pertinent lymph drainage basin. Once the drainage basin from the tissue or organ, i.e., the sentinel lymph node, is identified, a pre-operative or intraoperative mapping of the affected lymphatic structure can be carried out with a contrast agent. Identification of the first or sentinel lymph node, on the most direct drainage pathway in the drainage field, can be accomplished by a variety of imaging techniques, including ultrasound, MRI, CT, nuclear and others. Moreover, once the lymphatic structure is identified as being associated with neoplastic or infectious diseases and disorders, the affected lymphatic structure can be removed surgically or by a suitable minimally invasive procedure to allow pathological analysis to be performed to determine whether certain diseases or disorders exist, without resort to more radical lymphadenectomy. Further, the agent can be made to carry diagnostic or therapeutic probes to be activated and/or delivered to the injection site or any part of the lymphatic pathway downstream from the injection site.

=> d kwic

L5 ANSWER 1 OF 19 USPATFULL

SUMM . . . that are different from the corresponding properties of the tissue being imaged. Either an imageable nucleus (such as <sup>19</sup>F), radionuclides, **diamagnetic**, **paramagnetic**, ferromagnetic, superparamagnetic substances, and the like, can be used with appropriate MRI equipment.

SUMM . . . preferred contrast agent may comprise a microbubble preparation

wherein the microbubbles are associated with an MRI agent such as a **paramagnetic** material.

SUMM . . . stabilizing agents for microbubble preparations. The term "fluorocarbon" is used herein in its broadest sense and includes fully fluorinated compounds (**perfluorocarbons**) as well as partially fluorinated hydrocarbon materials (fluorochemicals or fluorinated compounds), including unsubstituted chains or those substituted with another halogen. . .

SUMM . . . fluorotrimethylcyclobutanes, fluorobutanes, fluorocyclobutane, fluoropropanes, fluoroethers, fluoropolyethers, fluorotriethylamines, and the like. Particularly preferred embodiments of the present invention employ microbubbles comprising **perfluorohexanes**, **perfluoropentanes**, **perfluorobutanes**, **perfluoropropanes**, sulfur hexafluoride, and the like. One particular preferable class of compatible compounds comprises fluoroethers. Other useful gases or vapors comprise. . .

SUMM . . . because contrast agents of a primary modifier gas such as air or nitrogen (including fluorocarbon gases) saturated with a selected **perfluorocarbon** osmotic agent can grow rather than shrink when exposed to air dissolved in a liquid due to the osmotic pressure

exerted by the **perfluorocarbon** gas or vapor. Preferably, the osmotic

agent is relatively impermeable to the contrast agent film and thus remains inside the contrast agent. Air or other gases inside the contrast agent are diluted by the **perfluorocarbon**, which acts to slow the air diffusion flux out of the contrast agent. This gas osmotic pressure is proportional to the concentration gradient of the **perfluorocarbon** vapor across the contrast agent film, the concentration of air surrounding the contrast agent, and the ratio of the contrast agent film permeability to air and to **perfluorocarbon**.

SUMM [0055] Further, as disclosed in U.S. Pat. No. 5,315,997, gases and **perfluorocarbon** vapors have magnetic susceptibilities substantially different from tissues and blood. Therefore, microbubble contrast agents comprising fluorinated compounds will cause changes. . also be used for magnetic resonance visualization. Other exemplary MRI agents, which may be used with the present invention comprise **paramagnetic** and supraparamagnetic macromolecular compounds or particulates that may be associated with microbubbles (i.e. on the membrane) or mixed with a. . . be found in U.S. Pat. Nos. 4,675,173 and 4,849,210, each of which is incorporated herein by reference. With respect to **paramagnetic** compounds, gadolinium diethylenetriaminepentaacetic acid (Gd-DTPA), and transition metal ions of iron and manganese may be used in conjunction with the. . .

=> d 2 ibib abs

L5 ANSWER 2 OF 19 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:373378 CAPLUS  
TITLE: DFT Calculation of NMR JFF Spin-Spin Coupling Constants in Fluorinated Pyridines  
AUTHOR(S): Barone, Veronica; Peralta, Juan E.; Contreras, Ruben H.; Snyder, James P.  
CORPORATE SOURCE: Departamento de Fisica FCEyN, Universidad de Buenos Aires, Buenos Aires, Argent.  
SOURCE: Journal of Physical Chemistry A (2002), 106(23), 5607-5612  
CODEN: JPACAH; ISSN: 1089-5639  
PUBLISHER: American Chemical Society  
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal  
LANGUAGE: English

AB All four isotropic contributions to the NMR fluorine-fluorine coupling consts. (Fermi contact, FC, spin-dipolar, SD, **paramagnetic** spin-orbit, PSO, and **diamagnetic** spin-orbit, DSO) have been calcd. for 2,6-difluoropyridine, 2,4,6-trifluoropyridine, **perfluoropyridine**, and 2-Br-3,4,5,6,7,8-hexafluoroquinoline by means of d. functional theory in combination with the rather modest 6-311G\*\* basis set. Exptl. values ranging from -20.3 to +45.8 Hz are semiquant. reproduced for three- to seven-bond couplings, suggesting that the different electronic effects responsible for the spin-spin interactions are adequately taken into account. In all cases, the relative importance of noncontact terms was examd. With few exceptions, the sum of the SD and PSO noncontact terms is larger than the FC contact contribution, even though in most cases the two noncontact values have opposite signs. The widespread assumption that the Fermi contact term dominates scalar spin-spin couplings in the case of light atoms would appear to be an oversimplification for JFF in polyfluorinated org. mols. In addn., the CPU performance of the Fermi contact contribution calcd. sep. by the coupled-perturbed and the finite-perturbation methods was investigated showing the latter to be slightly more efficient.

REFERENCE COUNT: 56 THERE ARE 56 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS

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=> d 3 ibib abs

L5 ANSWER 3 OF 19 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:246519 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 134:271318

TITLE: Contrast agent formulations containing  
**paramagnetic and diamagnetic**  
**perfluoroalkyl** compounds for magnetic  
resonance tomography

INVENTOR(S): Platzek, Johannes; Niedballa, Ulrich; Raduchel,  
Bernd;

Mareski, Peter; Misselwitz, Bernd; Frenzel, Thomas;  
Weinmann, Hanns-Joachim

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Schering Aktiengesellschaft, Germany

SOURCE: Eur. Pat. Appl., 73 pp.

CODEN: EPXXDW

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: German

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
EP 1088558	A2	20010404	EP 2000-250323	20000928
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO				
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			DE 1999-19948651 A	19990929
			US 1999-158307P P	19991008

AB The invention concerns galenic formulations to be used as contrast agents for lymph node magnetic resonance tomog. that contain **paramagnetic** and **diamagnetic perfluoroalkyl** compds. **Paramagnetic perfluoroalkyl** gadolinium complexes, **diamagnetic perfluoroalkyl** compds. and their formulations are described. Thus, a piperazinyltetraazacyclododecane contg. gadolinium complex was dissolved in 0.45% NaCl soln. (pH 7.4, 0.25 mg/L CaNa3DTPA) to yield 280 mmol/L; 3.17 g of synthesized 6-[1-O-.alpha.-D-mannopyranosyl]hexanoic acid N-(3-oxa-1H,1H,2H,2H,4H,4H,5H,5H-**perfluorodecyl**)amide and 0.9% NaCl soln. were added. The mixt. was treated at 60.degree.C in an ultrasonic bath. After cooling to room temp., pH was set to 7.4 with 2 N Sodium hydroxide. The soln. was filtered through 0.2 .mu.m filter; the filtrate was used as contrast agent.

=> d 4 ibib abs

L5 ANSWER 4 OF 19 USPATFULL

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:199793 USPATFULL

TITLE: Gas barrier film

INVENTOR(S): Komada, Minoru, Tokyo-to, Japan

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 2001038894	A1	20011108
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 2001-804816	A1	20010313 (9)

	NUMBER	DATE
PRIORITY INFORMATION:	JP 2000-76354	20000314
	JP 2000-302729	20001002
	JP 2000-318013	20001018
	JP 2000-318014	20001018
DOCUMENT TYPE:	Utility	
FILE SEGMENT:	APPLICATION	
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:	Ladas & Parry, Suite 1200, 224 South Michigan Aveune, Chicago, IL, 60604	
NUMBER OF CLAIMS:	14	
EXEMPLARY CLAIM:	1	
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS:	11 Drawing Page(s)	
LINE COUNT:	1968	

AB The purpose of the present invention is to provide a gas barrier film having extremely excellent gas barrier property while retaining the film thickness at a predetermined thickness. A gas barrier film having a silicon oxide film formed by the plasma CVD method on the one side or both sides of a base material is provided, the silicon oxide film is characterized in that the film is comprised of the rate of components that the number of Oxygen atoms is from 170 to 200 and the number of Carbon atoms is 30 or less to the number of Si atoms of 100, and that further the film has a peak position of IR absorption band based on the stretching vibration of Si-O-Si that exist between 1055 and 1065 cm.sup.-1.

=> d 5 ibib abs

L5 ANSWER 5 OF 19 USPATFULL  
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:121551 USPATFULL  
 TITLE: 3-heteroatom substituted cyclopentadienyl-containing metal complexes and olefin polymerization process  
 INVENTOR(S): Klosin, Jerzy, Midland, MI, United States  
 Kruper, Jr., William J., Sanford, MI, United States  
 Nickias, Peter N., Midland, MI, United States  
 Patton, Jasson T., Midland, MI, United States  
 Wilson, David R., Midland, MI, United States  
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Dow Chemical Company, Midland, MI, United States (U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 6268444	B1	20010731
	WO 9806727		19980219
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1999-230185		19990115 (9)
	WO 1997-US13170		19970728
			19990115 PCT 371 date
			19990115 PCT 102(e) date

	NUMBER	DATE
PRIORITY INFORMATION:	US 1996-34819P	19961219 (60)
	US 1996-23768P	19960808 (60)
DOCUMENT TYPE:	Utility	
FILE SEGMENT:	GRANTED	
PRIMARY EXAMINER:	Wu, David W.	
ASSISTANT EXAMINER:	Harlan, R.	

NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 17  
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1  
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS: 3 Drawing Figure(s); 3 Drawing Page(s)  
LINE COUNT: 5329

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB This invention relates to heteroatom substituted cyclopentadienyl-containing ligands, metal complexes containing these ligands, catalyst systems prepared from catalyst components comprising these metal complexes. The metal complexes contain a "a" heteroatom-Cp bond or a ring heteroatom-Cp bond in the 3-position of the Cp. In preferred metal complexes the ligand is a 3-heteroatom substituted indenyl group. The catalyst systems for olefin polymerization may be used at high temperatures, are highly active and produce high molecular weight polymer.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

=> d 5 kwic

L5 ANSWER 5 OF 19 USPATFULL

DETD . . . quantity with the amount of oxidized metal complex formed at the working electrode. Preferred supporting electrolytes are tetrahydrocarbylammonium salts of tetrakis(perfluoroaryl) borates having from 1 to 10 carbons in each hydrocarbyl or perfluoroaryl group, especially tetra(n-butylammonium)tetrakis(pentafluorophenyl) borate.

DETD . . . a radical cation in which the titanium is in a formal oxidation state of (III), which may exist in a diamagnetic or paramagnetic form as shown below. ##STR10##

=> d 6 ibib abs

L5 ANSWER 6 OF 19 USPATFULL

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000:109469 USPATFULL  
TITLE: Fuel-cells system  
INVENTOR(S): Nitta, Shoichiro, Aichi-ken, Japan  
Taki, Masayoshi, Konan, Japan  
Kawahara, Tatsuya, Toyota, Japan  
Miura, Morimichi, Gamagouri, Japan  
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Toyota Jidosha Kabushiki Kaisha, Toyota, Japan  
(non-U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 6106963		20000822
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1998-72667		19980505 (9)

	NUMBER	DATE
PRIORITY INFORMATION:	JP 1997-141059	19970515
DOCUMENT TYPE:	Utility	
FILE SEGMENT:	Granted	
PRIMARY EXAMINER:	Wong, Edna	
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:	Oblon, Spivak, McClelland, Maier & Neustadt, P.C.	
NUMBER OF CLAIMS:	8	
EXEMPLARY CLAIM:	1,3	
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS:	16 Drawing Figure(s); 15 Drawing Page(s)	

LINE COUNT: 1725

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB A fuel-cells system 20 is equipped with an oxygen enrichment unit 34 and

supplies air whose oxygen partial pressure has been increased by the oxygen enrichment unit 34 to fuel cells 40 as oxidizing gas. The oxygen enrichment unit 34 is a magnetic oxygen enrichment device that effects oxygen enrichment utilizing the fact that the oxygen molecule is paramagnetic and when magnetized migrates toward a magnetic pole side. Specifically, a magnetic field is generated inside the oxygen enrichment

unit 34 by an electromagnet, air compressed by a compressor unit 32 is supplied to the oxygen enrichment unit 34, and compressed oxygen-enriched air is discharged from the vicinity of the magnetic poles in the oxygen enrichment unit 34 and supplied to the fuel cells 40.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

=> d 7 ibib abs

L5 ANSWER 7 OF 19 USPATFULL

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000:12565 USPATFULL

TITLE: Positive-chargeable toner, image forming method and apparatus unit

INVENTOR(S): Fujimoto, Masami, Shizuoka-ken, Japan  
Tanikawa, Hirohide, Shizuoka-ken, Japan  
Onuma, Tsutomu, Yokohama, Japan  
Fujikawa, Hiroyuki, Numazu, Japan

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Canon Kabushiki Kaisha, Tokyo, Japan (non-U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 6020102		20000201
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1998-110023		19980702 (9)

	NUMBER	DATE
PRIORITY INFORMATION:	JP 1997-178752	19970704
DOCUMENT TYPE:	Utility	
FILE SEGMENT:	Granted	
PRIMARY EXAMINER:	Martin, Roland	
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:	Fitzpatrick, Cella, Harper & Scinto	
NUMBER OF CLAIMS:	102	
EXEMPLARY CLAIM:	1	
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS:	7 Drawing Figure(s); 7 Drawing Page(s)	
LINE COUNT:	2905	

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB A positive-chargeable toner is disclosed which has a binder resin, a colorant and a charge control agent. The binder resin contains a styrene

copolymer and has an acid value of from 0.5 to 50.0 mg KOH/g, and the charge control agent has an imidazole derivative represented by the Formula (1). Also, an image forming method and an apparatus unit, making

use of the positive-chargeable toner, are disclosed.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

=> d 8 ibib abs

L5 ANSWER 8 OF 19 USPATFULL

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1998:138329 USPATFULL

TITLE: Reaction products of lyotropic liquid crystal salt complexes

INVENTOR(S): Elliott, Stanley B., 7125 Conelly Blvd., Walton Hills, OH, United States 44146

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 5833877		19981110
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1996-676775		19960708 (8)
RELATED APPLN. INFO.:	Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1995-447990, filed on 23 May 1995, now patented, Pat. No. US 5595683		

which

is a continuation of Ser. No. US 1994-239619, filed on 9 May 1994, now patented, Pat. No. US 5443753 which is a continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1992-821084, filed on 16 Jan 1992, now patented, Pat. No. US

5354496

which is a continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1991-642009, filed on 16 Jan 1991, now abandoned which is a continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1990-562017, filed on 2 Aug 1990, now patented, Pat. No. US 5082588 which is a division of Ser. No. US 1989-444559, filed on 1 Dec 1989, now patented, Pat. No. US 4975249 which is a continuation of Ser. No. US 1987-78186, filed on 27 Jul 1987, now abandoned

DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility  
FILE SEGMENT: Granted  
PRIMARY EXAMINER: Wu, Shean C.  
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: Marshall & Melhorn  
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 27  
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1  
LINE COUNT: 4205

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB The invention provides novel non-polymeric and polymeric complexes and reaction products of lyotropic liquid crystal salts of aroyl acids

which

when anhydrous are excellent electrical conductors and superconductors of high critical temperature. The salts can be of various metals but especially of the alkali metals. The invention also provides reaction products of the complexes with copper metal, the products having excellent tarnish-resistant properties which make them suitable for protecting circuit boards and such from corrosion during storage. Copper/polymeric aroylacrylate salt reaction products when amorphous, especially when present in a thin film form, make superconductors of high critical temperature and current. Further, the invention provides

a

flexible process for converting various essential, water-bearing components of these complexes and reaction products into stable, anhydrous solutions well suited for applying to various substrates. A modification of the process provides products which can be used to coat substrates which wet poorly. Thin films of the alkali metal polymeric lyotropic liquid crystal salt complexes, because of their affinity for water, which is accompanied by a rapid, sensitive change in electrical resistance, make excellent hygrometric devices. They are especially

well



suited for monitoring processes which require that these complexes, reaction products, and complexation products be maintained in the anhydrous state, since the hygrometer sensor material's electrical response parallels that of the product being produced, rising to very high resistances as the anhydrous state is approached.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

=> d 9 ibib abs

L5 ANSWER 9 OF 19 USPATFULL

ACCESSION NUMBER: 96:36271 USPATFULL

TITLE: Polymeric shells for medical imaging prepared from synthetic polymers, and methods for the use thereof

INVENTOR(S): Grinstaff, Mark W., Pasadena, CA, United States  
Desai, Neil P., Los Angeles, CA, United States  
Suslick, Kenneth S., Champaign, IL, United States  
Soon-Shiong, Patrick, Los Angeles, CA, United States  
Sandford, Paul A., Los Angeles, CA, United States  
Merideth, Noma R., Pacific Palisades, CA, United States

States

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Vivorx Pharmaceuticals, Inc., Santa Monica, CA, United States (U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 5512268		19960430
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1995-486268		19950606 (8)
RELATED APPLN. INFO.:	Division of Ser. No. US 1994-326116, filed on 19 Oct 1994 which is a continuation of Ser. No. US 1993-35150, filed on 26 Mar 1993, now patented, Pat. No. US 5362478		
DOCUMENT TYPE:	Utility		
FILE SEGMENT:	Granted		
PRIMARY EXAMINER:	Hollinden, Gary E.		
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:	Pretty, Schroeder, Brueggemann & Clark, Reiter, Stephen E.		
NUMBER OF CLAIMS:	37		
EXEMPLARY CLAIM:	1		
LINE COUNT:	2241		

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB In accordance with the present invention, compositions comprising imaging agent(s) contained within polymeric shells are provided. Invention compositions are useful, for example, as contrast agents for magnetic resonance imaging (MRI), ultrasonography, and X-ray computer tomography. The polymeric shell diameter is typically approximately 2 microns in diameter. Consequently, these materials have organ specificity due to rapid scavenging by the reticuloendothelial system (RES) or the mononuclear phagocyte (MNP) system upon intravenous injection. Furthermore, polymeric shells of the invention can be used

to measure and monitor local oxygen and temperature. Exemplary contrast agents contemplated for use in the practice of the present invention include fluorinated compounds. Fluorinated compounds in general are hydrophobic and as such have limited water solubility. The invention method permits preparation of such compounds in a biocompatible form suitable for ready delivery.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

=> d 9 kwic

L5 ANSWER 9 OF 19 USPATFULL

SUMM . . . atoms to be used as CT contrast agent. One particular class of CT contrast agents are brominated fluorocarbons such as **perfluorooctylbromide** (PFOB).

SUMM **Perfluorooctylbromide** has been effectively used in a number of indications as a CT contrast agent including: 1) determination of acute renal. . .

SUMM **Paramagnetic** cations such as, for example, Gd, Mn, and Fe are excellent MRI contrast agents, as suggested above. Their ability to. .

SUMM . . . contrast. Thus the use of other active MRI nuclei (such as fluorine) can, therefore, be advantageous. The use of certain **perfluorocarbons** in various diagnostic imaging technologies such as ultrasound, magnetic resonance, radiography and computer tomography has been described in an article. . .

SUMM Another medical imaging application for **perfluorocarbon** filled polymeric shells is ultrasonography. This non-invasive, non-iodizing radiation medical imaging technique is safe and currently used world-wide for a. . .

SUMM . . . improve the resolution of the acquired image. One class of materials that have been used as ultrasonography contrast agents are **perfluorohalocarbons**.

SUMM Another medical imaging application for polymeric shells is electron **paramagnetic** resonance (EPR) imaging and spectroscopy. This non-invasive, non-iodizing radiation medical spectroscopy and imaging technique is safe and currently in preclinical. . .

SUMM As a further embodiment of the present invention, **paramagnetic** cations such as Gd, Mn, Fe, and the like can be bound to polyanions, such as alginate, and used as. . .

SUMM . . . structures from the surrounding medium. As used herein, the term imaging agent embraces contrast agents, such as organofluorine compounds, oils, **paramagnetic** compounds, **paramagnetic** or superparamagnetic particles, stable free radicals, and the like.

SUMM . . . desired area. Consequently, it is possible to image where this polymeric shell contrast agent resides within the body as a **diamagnetic** T2 agent. Thus, this unique polymeric shell containing any number of different fluorocarbons can be used as both a .sup.19. . .

SUMM . . . kcal/mole). For comparison, carbon-hydrogen bonds (approximately 100 kcal/mole) are weaker and much more reactive. The

FDA

has approved two fluorocarbons, **perfluorotripropyl** amine and **perfluorodecalin**, for medicinal use as blood substitutes under the trade name of Fluosol DA.

SUMM C.sub.x F.sub.2x, such as, for example, **perfluoro-1-hexene** (C.sub.6 F.sub.12), **perfluoro-2-hexene** (C.sub.6 F.sub.12), **perfluoro-3-hexene** (C.sub.6 F.sub.12), and the like,

SUMM cyclo-C.sub.x F.sub.2x, such as, for example, **perfluorocyclohexane** (C.sub.6 F.sub.12), **perfluorocyclooctane** (C.sub.8 F.sub.16), and the like,

SUMM C.sub.x F.sub.2x-2, such as, for example, **perfluoro-1-hexyne** (C.sub.6 F.sub.10), **perfluoro-2-hexyne** (C.sub.6 F.sub.10), **perfluoro-3-hexyne** (C.sub.6 F.sub.10), and the like,

SUMM bicyclo-C.sub.x F.sub.2x-2, such as, for example,

perfluorodecalin (C.sub.10 F.sub.18), and the like,  
SUMM C.sub.x F.sub.2x+2, such as, for example, perfluorononane  
(C.sub.9 F.sub.20), perfluorodecane (C.sub.10 F.sub.22),  
perfluorododecane (C.sub.12 F.sub.26), and the like,  
SUMM C.sub.x F.sub.2x-4, such as, for example, perfluoro  
-2,4-hexadiene, and the like,  
SUMM C.sub.x F.sub.2x+1 A, such as, for example, perfluorotripropyl  
amine [(C.sub.3 F.sub.7).sub.3 N], perfluorotributyl amine  
[(C.sub.4 F.sub.9).sub.3 N.sub.], perfluoro-tert-tributyl  
amine, and the like,  
SUMM Besides linear, branched-chain and cyclic fluorine-containing compounds  
as noted above, fluorinated crown ethers (such as, for example,  
perfluoro 12-crown-4, perfluoro 15-crown-5,  
perfluoro 18-crown-6, and the like) are also contemplated for  
use in the practice of the present invention.  
SUMM Besides diamagnetic T2 contrast agents, the polymeric shells  
of the invention can be used as ferromagnetic or paramagnetic  
magnetic resonance contrast agents. These agents introduce a local  
magnetic field where they are present and consequently change the  
relaxation. . . .  
SUMM . . . polymeric shell composed of an iron containing protein, such  
as  
hemoglobin. This hemoglobin polymeric shell may contain either a liquid  
(perfluorocarbon, soybean oil, and the like) or may be gas  
(argon, nitrogen, helium, and the like). This iron containing protein  
in  
vivo functions to deliver oxygen to the cell. This protein has  
paramagnetic properties in both its Fe.sup.+2 deoxy state and  
Fe.sup.+3 state. This paramagnetic property will introduce a  
local magnetic field and disrupt the original magnetic field present.  
Single molecules of deoxy hemoglobin (as. . . shells according to  
the  
present invention that contain approximately 10.sup.7 Hb molecules  
crosslinked together) have been previously used as a  
paramagnetic susceptibility contrast agent (Ogawa et al., Mag.  
Reson. Med. 14:68 (1990); Turner et al., Magn. Reson. Med. 22:159  
(1991); Wendland. . . .  
SUMM . . . oxygen detection is based upon the dramatic changes in NMR  
relaxation rate of .sup.19 F in the presence of a paramagnetic  
species such as oxygen. Since oxygen is paramagnetic, it will  
interact with the fluorine nucleus, increasing the relaxation rate of  
.sup.19 F from the excited state to the. . . .  
SUMM . . . system lies, for example, in 1) the use of MRI to obtain  
oxygen  
information, 2) the use of the oxygen paramagnetic influence  
on the .sup.19 F MRI (NMR) signal, 3) the use of polymeric shells to  
provide a constant and protective. . . .  
SUMM . . . be used over a wide temperature range, simply by changing the  
makeup of the imaging agent composition. For example, pure  
perfluoro-dodecane (C.sub.12 F.sub.26) entrapped in a polymeric  
shell will undergo a solid to liquid phase transition at the melting  
point of. . . will have a lower and broader melting point range than  
the corresponding pure components. Accordingly, for example,  
formulating  
(i.e., mixing) perfluorododecane with a lower molecular weight  
fluorocarbon will broaden the melting point range of the encapsulated  
composition.  
SUMM . . . be added can also be used in the practice of the present  
invention. For example, a dehydration coupling reaction between  
perfluoro-tert-butanol (t-C.sub.4 F.sub.9 --OH; PCR CHEMICALS)

with any of the above-described reactive oxygen-containing compounds will produce a molecule that undergoes a . . .

SUMM Ultrasonography contrast agents can be developed with polymeric shells of the invention (i.e., filled with fluorocarbon contrast agent). For example, **perfluorohalocarbons** such as **perfluorooctylbromide** (PFOB) have properties that are significantly different than water, tissues, organs, and bones. One such property is density. PFOB has. . .

SUMM **Perfluorooctylbromide** has been used effectively as an ultrasound agent in a number of indications including: 1) imaging specific tumors in the liver and spleen with PFOB (Mattrey et al., Radiology 145:759-762 (1982)); 2) imaging the liver with **perfluorodecalin** and **perfluorotripropylamine** (Mattrey, R. F. J., Ultrasound Med. 2:173-176 (1983)); 3) evaluating acute myocardial infarction with PFA and PFOB (Mattrey, R. F. . .

SUMM Besides PFOB encapsulated in a polymeric shell, smaller molecular weight fluorocarbons are equally valuable. For example, **perfluoropentane** can be encapsulated into the polymeric shell. This **perfluorocarbon** is a liquid at room temperature, however at 37.degree. C. it is a gas. Thus, when injected, the **perfluorocarbon** in the polymeric shell will undergo a phase transition, i.e., from liquid to gas. This change in physical state will attenuate the ultrasonic waves, producing good contrast. Thus, **perfluoropentane** and the like encapsulated in polymeric shells will be good contrast agents.

SUMM **Perfluorohalocarbons**, such as **perfluorooctylbromide** (PFOB); are also radiopaque and can be used as contrast agents for X-ray computer tomography. Thus, polymeric shells filled with. . .

SUMM Another medical imaging application for polymeric shells is in electron **paramagnetic** resonance (EPR) imaging and spectroscopy. This non-invasive, non-iodizing radiation medical spectroscopy and imaging technique is safe and currently in preclinical. . .

=> d 10 ibib abs

L5 ANSWER 10 OF 19 USPATFULL

ACCESSION NUMBER: 96:31573 USPATFULL

TITLE: Non-fluorinated polymeric shells for medical imaging

INVENTOR(S): Grinstaff, Mark W., Pasadena, CA, United States

Desai, Neil P., Los Angeles, CA, United States

Suslick, Kenneth S., Champaign, IL, United States

Soon-Shiong, Patrick, Los Angeles, CA, United States

Sandford, Paul A., Los Angeles, CA, United States

Merideth, Noma R., Pacific Palisades, CA, United

States

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Vivorx Pharmaceuticals, Inc., Santa Monica, CA, United States (U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 5508021		19960416
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1994-326116		19941019 (8)
RELATED APPLN. INFO.:	Continuation of Ser. No. US 1993-35150, filed on 26 Mar 1993, now patented, Pat. No. US 5362478		

DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility  
FILE SEGMENT: Granted  
PRIMARY EXAMINER: Hollinden, Gary E.  
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: Pretty, Schroeder, Brueggemann & Clark, Reiter,  
Stephen

E.  
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 23  
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1  
LINE COUNT: 2169

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB In accordance with the present invention compositions comprising  
imaging

agent(s) contained within polymeric shells are provided. Invention  
compositions are useful, for example, as contrast agents for magnetic  
resonance imaging (MRI), ultrasonography, and X-ray computer  
tomography.

The polymeric shell diameter is typically approximately 2 microns in  
diameter. Consequently, these materials have organ specificity due to  
rapid scavenging by the reticuloendothelial system (RES) or the  
mononuclear phagocyte (MNP) system upon intravenous injection.  
Furthermore, polymeric shells of the invention can be used to measure  
and monitor local oxygen and temperature. Exemplary contrast agents  
contemplated for use in the practice of the present invention include  
fluorinated compounds. Fluorinated compounds in general are hydrophobic  
and as such have limited water solubility. The invention method permits  
preparation of such compounds in a biocompatible form suitable for  
ready delivery.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

=> d 11 ibib abs

L5 ANSWER 11 OF 19 USPATFULL

ACCESSION NUMBER: 96:29265 USPATFULL

TITLE: Method for the preparation of fluorocarbon-containing  
polymeric shells for medical imaging

INVENTOR(S): Grinstaff, Mark W., Pasadena, CA, United States  
Desai, Neil P., Los Angeles, CA, United States  
Suslick, Kenneth S., Champaign, IL, United States  
Soon-Shiong, Patrick, Los Angeles, CA, United States  
Sandford, Paul A., Los Angeles, CA, United States  
Merideth, Noma R., Pacific Palisades, CA, United

States

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Vivorx Pharmaceuticals, Inc., Santa Monica, CA, United  
States (U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 5505932		19960409
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1995-478986		19950606 (8)
RELATED APPLN. INFO.:	Division of Ser. No. US 1994-326116, filed on 19 Oct 1994 which is a continuation of Ser. No. US 1993-35150,		
	filed on 26 Mar 1993, now patented, Pat. No. US		

5362478

DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility  
FILE SEGMENT: Granted  
PRIMARY EXAMINER: Hollinden, Gary E.

LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: Pretty, Schroeder, Brueggemann & Clark, Reiter,  
Stephen

E.  
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 36  
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1  
LINE COUNT: 2263

AB In accordance with the present invention, compositions comprising  
imaging agent(s) contained within polymeric shells are provided.  
Invention compositions are useful, for example, as contrast agents for  
magnetic resonance imaging (MRI), ultrasonography, and X-ray computer  
tomography. The polymeric shell diameter is typically approximately 2  
microns in diameter. Consequently, these materials have organ  
specificity due to rapid scavenging by the reticuloendothelial system  
(RES) or the mononuclear phagocyte (MNP) system upon intravenous  
injection. Furthermore, polymeric shells of the invention can be used  
to measure and monitor local oxygen and temperature. Exemplary contrast  
agents contemplated for use in the practice of the present invention  
include fluorinated compounds. Fluorinated compounds in general are  
hydrophobic and as such have limited water solubility. The invention  
method permits preparation of such compounds in a biocompatible form  
suitable for ready delivery.

=> d 12 ibib abs

L5 ANSWER 12 OF 19 USPATFULL

ACCESSION NUMBER: 94:104312 USPATFULL  
TITLE: Insoluble salts of lanthanides for the visual display  
using nuclear magnetic resonance, of the  
gastro-intestinal tract  
INVENTOR(S): Aime, Silvio, Milan, Italy  
Botta, Mauro, Milan, Italy  
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Bracco S.p.A., Milan, Italy (non-U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 5368839		19941129
	WO 9116079		19911031
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1992-941069		19921106 (7)
	WO 1991-EP679		19910409
			19921106 PCT 371 date
			19921106 PCT 102(e) date

	NUMBER	DATE
PRIORITY INFORMATION:	IT 1990-2002690	19900412
DOCUMENT TYPE:	Utility	
FILE SEGMENT:	Granted	
PRIMARY EXAMINER:	Hollinden, Gary E.	
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:	Bucknam and Archer	
NUMBER OF CLAIMS:	10	
EXEMPLARY CLAIM:	1	
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS:	1 Drawing Figure(s); 1 Drawing Page(s)	
LINE COUNT:	425	

AB Diagnostic compositions particularly useful for NMR imaging of the  
gastrointestinal tract, comprise physiologically acceptable aqueous  
suspensions of insoluble salts of lanthanides, buffered, if required,

at

a pH value between 6.0 and 8.5 and which are, if required, formulated with appropriate insoluble organic or inorganic additives and/or with dispersing agents, suspending agents or viscosity-enhancing agents. These compositions are capable of increasing the value of the r.sub.2 /r.sub.1 ratio, in which r.sub.1 and r.sub.2 are the longitudinal and transversal relaxivities of the protons of the surrounding water, thus permitting the production of clear images which have negative contrast and which lack artefacts of metallic type.

=> d 13 ibib abs

L5 ANSWER 13 OF 19 USPATFULL

ACCESSION NUMBER: 90:42485 USPATFULL

TITLE: Metal oxide/hydroxide particles coated with phosphate esters

INVENTOR(S): Martin, Edward S., New Kensington, PA, United States  
Wieserman, Larry F., Apollo, PA, United States

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Aluminum Company of America, Pittsburgh, PA, United States (U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 4929589		19900529
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1989-360979		19890602 (7)
DISCLAIMER DATE:	20061003		
RELATED APPLN. INFO.:	Continuation of Ser. No. US 1987-23312, filed on 9 Mar 1987, now patented, Pat. No. US 4871411 which is a continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1986-946870, filed on 29 Dec 1986, now abandoned		
DOCUMENT TYPE:	Utility		
FILE SEGMENT:	Granted		
PRIMARY EXAMINER:	Konopka, Paul E.		
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:	Alexander, Andrew		
NUMBER OF CLAIMS:	36		
EXEMPLARY CLAIM:	20		
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS:	1 Drawing Figure(s); 1 Drawing Page(s)		
LINE COUNT:	761		

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB An active material is disclosed comprising metal oxide/hydroxide particles having chemically bonded to reactive sites on a surface thereof, a monolayer of a phosphorous-containing organic material comprised of a phosphorous-containing group and a carbon-containing group. The bond to the metal oxide/hydroxide particle surface is formed by reaction of the phosphorous-containing group with the metal oxide/hydroxide particle surface, so that the carbon-containing group of the material is oriented away from the metal oxide/hydroxide surface.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

=> d 14 ibib abs

L5 ANSWER 14 OF 19 USPATFULL

ACCESSION NUMBER: 90:40358 USPATFULL

TITLE: Clay magnetic resonance contrast agents for gastrointestinal consumption or introduction

INVENTOR(S): Bryant, Robert G., Pittsford, NY, United States

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Listinsky, Jay J., Rochester, NY, United States  
The University of Rochester, Rochester, NY, United States (U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 4927624		19900522
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1987-123007		19871119 (7)
DOCUMENT TYPE:	Utility		
FILE SEGMENT:	Granted		
PRIMARY EXAMINER:	Warden, Robert J.		
ASSISTANT EXAMINER:	Spiegel, Jack		
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:	LuKacher, Martin		
NUMBER OF CLAIMS:	7		
EXEMPLARY CLAIM:	1		
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS:	3 Drawing Figure(s); 3 Drawing Page(s)		
LINE COUNT:	278		

AB Contrast medium compositions for delineation of bowel during magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) of the abdomen are provided for oral or rectal administration. The compositions consist of aqueous suspensions of clay in finely-divided particles which expose a large surface area to the suspending water and impose a condition of dynamic anisotropy upon the adjacent water, resulting in reduction predominantly in the transverse relaxation time of the water and subsequent loss of signal from the bowel lumen.

=> d 15 ibib abs

L5 ANSWER 15 OF 19 USPATFULL

ACCESSION NUMBER: 89:92249 USPATFULL

TITLE: Supercritical fluid chromatography packing material containing alumina

INVENTOR(S): Khosah, Robinson P., Point Breeze, PA, United States  
Novak, John W., New Kensington, PA, United States  
Weaver, Douglas G., Monroeville, PA, United States  
Fraser-Milla, Karen R., Wilkinsburg, PA, United States  
Burr, Richard R., Leechburg, PA, United States  
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Aluminum Company of America, Pittsburgh, PA, United States (U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 4880543		19891114
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1988-214309		19880701 (7)
DISCLAIMER DATE:	20060328		
RELATED APPLN. INFO.:	Continuation of Ser. No. US 1987-90880, filed on 31 Aug		
	1987, now patented, Pat. No. US 4816159		
DOCUMENT TYPE:	Utility		
FILE SEGMENT:	Granted		
PRIMARY EXAMINER:	Therkorn, Ernest G.		
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:	Alexander, Andrew		
NUMBER OF CLAIMS:	10		
EXEMPLARY CLAIM:	1		
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS:	12 Drawing Figure(s); 5 Drawing Page(s)		
LINE COUNT:	657		

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB Disclosed is a method of separating organic or organometallic materials



of under supercritical fluid conditions, the method comprising the steps  
providing a bed of packing material selected from a metal  
oxide/hydroxide support material having phosphorous-containing organic  
molecules bonded to reactive sites on said support material, alumina  
and alumina-containing mixtures. The materials are introduced to the bed  
and a fluid is added to the bed under supercritical fluid conditions. The  
fluid removes one of the materials from the bed.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

=> d 16 ibib abs

L5 ANSWER 16 OF 19 USPATFULL

ACCESSION NUMBER: 89:82585 USPATFULL  
TITLE: Active material produced from metal oxide/hydroxide  
particles and phosphate esters  
INVENTOR(S): Matin, Edward S., New Kensington, PA, United States  
Wieserman, Larry F., Apollo, PA, United States  
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Aluminum Company of America, Pittsburgh, PA, United  
States (U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 4871711		19891003
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1987-23312		19870309 (7)
RELATED APPLN. INFO.:	Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1986-946870, filed on 29 Dec 1986, now abandoned		
DOCUMENT TYPE:	Utility		
FILE SEGMENT:	Granted		
PRIMARY EXAMINER:	Konopka, Paul E.		
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:	Alexander, Andrew, Taylor, John P.		
NUMBER OF CLAIMS:	38		
EXEMPLARY CLAIM:	1		
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS:	1 Drawing Figure(s); 1 Drawing Page(s)		
LINE COUNT:	760		

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB An active material is disclosed comprising metal oxide/hydroxide  
particles having chemically bonded to reactive sites on a surface  
thereof, a monolayer of a phosphorous-containing organic material  
comprised of a phosphorous-containing group and a carbon-containing  
group. The bond to the metal oxide/hydroxide particle surface is formed  
by reaction of the phosphorous-containing group with the metal  
oxide/hydroxide particle surface, so that the carbon-containing group  
of the material is oriented away from the metal oxide/hydroxide surface.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

=> d 17 ibib abs

L5 ANSWER 17 OF 19 USPATFULL

ACCESSION NUMBER: 89:23115 USPATFULL  
TITLE: Supercritical fluid chromatography packing material  
INVENTOR(S): Khosah, Robinson P., Point Breeze, PA, United States  
Novak, John W., New Kensington, PA, United States

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Weaver, Douglas G., Monroeville, PA, United States  
 Fraser-Milla, Karen R., Wilkinsburg, PA, United States  
 Burr, Richard R., Leechburg, PA, United States  
 Aluminum Company of America, Pittsburgh, PA, United States (U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 4816159		19890328
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1987-90880		19870831 (7)
DOCUMENT TYPE:	Utility		
FILE SEGMENT:	Granted		
PRIMARY EXAMINER:	Therkorn, Ernest G.		
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:	Alexander, Andrew		
NUMBER OF CLAIMS:	21		
EXEMPLARY CLAIM:	21		
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS:	12 Drawing Figure(s); 5 Drawing Page(s)		
LINE COUNT:	733		

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB Disclosed is a method of separating organic or organometallic materials under supercritical fluid conditions, the method comprising the steps of

providing a bed of packing material selected from a metal oxide/hydroxide support material having phosphorous-containing organic molecules bonded to reactive sites on said support material, alumina

and alumina-containing mixtures. The materials are introduced to the bed

and a fluid is added to the bed under supercritical fluid conditions. The fluid removes one of the materials from the bed.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

=> d 18 ibib abs

L5 ANSWER 18 OF 19 USPATFULL

ACCESSION NUMBER: 88:77470 USPATFULL

TITLE: Adsorbent comprising metal oxide/hydroxide particles reacted with one or more phosphorous-containing materials having selected organic radicals attached thereto

INVENTOR(S): Wieserman, Larry F., Apollo, PA, United States  
 Wefers, Karl, Apollo, PA, United States  
 Cross, Kathryn, Murrysville, PA, United States  
 Martin, Edward S., New Kensington, PA, United States

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Aluminum Company of America, Pittsburgh, PA, United States (U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 4788176		19881129
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1987-23423		19870309 (7)
RELATED APPLN. INFO.:	Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1986-946870, filed on 29 Dec 1986, now abandoned		
DOCUMENT TYPE:	Utility		
FILE SEGMENT:	Granted		
PRIMARY EXAMINER:	Shine, W. J.		
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:	Alexander, Andrew, Taylor, John P.		
NUMBER OF CLAIMS:	52		

EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1  
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS: 8 Drawing Figure(s); 7 Drawing Page(s)  
LINE COUNT: 923

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB An active material is disclosed comprising metal oxide/hydroxide particles having chemically bonded to reactive sites on a surface thereof, a monolayer of a phosphorous-containing organic material comprised of a phosphorous-containing group and a carbon-containing group. The bond to the metal oxide/hydroxide surface is formed by reaction of the phosphorous-containing group with the metal oxide/hydroxide particle surface, so that the carbon-containing group of the material is oriented away from the metal oxide/hydroxide surface.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

=> d 19 ibib abs

L5 ANSWER 19 OF 19 USPATFULL

ACCESSION NUMBER: 85:57955 USPATFULL  
TITLE: Liposomes containing modified cholesterol for organ targeting  
INVENTOR(S): Ryan, Patrick J., Worcester, MA, United States  
Davis, Michael A., Westwood, MA, United States  
Melchior, Donald L., Framingham, MA, United States  
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Trustees University of Massachusetts, Amherst, MA, United States (U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 4544545		19851001
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1983-505696		19830620 (6)
DOCUMENT TYPE:	Utility		
FILE SEGMENT:	Granted		
PRIMARY EXAMINER:	Nucker, Christine M.		
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:	Cook, Paul J.		
NUMBER OF CLAIMS:	12		
EXEMPLARY CLAIM:	1		
LINE COUNT:	201		

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB Phospholipid liposomes are provided having an outer layer including a cholesterol derivative such as a cholesterol ester and an aqueous medium confined by the layer which includes a tracer agent, a cytotoxic agent or a therapeutic agent. The liposomes are adapted for specific organ targeting.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

=> d 19 kwic

L5 ANSWER 19 OF 19 USPATFULL

DETD . . . metrizamide, iothalamate or the like which are useful in fluoroscopy, plain film X-ray, angiography, digital subtraction angiography and computed tomography; **diamagnetic** and **paramagnetic** substances such as **perfluorohydrocarbons**, nitroxide free radicals, phosphates, magnesium, gadolinium or the like, which are useful in nuclear magnetic resonance imaging or gaseous

agents. . .

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